any natural amino acid and the serine residues are phosphorylated and said protein comprising the following units having the following positions in the sequence SEQ ID NO:2:

C3 conclude

-F-box:	amino acids 147 - 191,
-first WD unit:	amino acids 259 - 292,
-second WD unit:	amino acids 304 - 332,
-third WD unit:	amino acids 343 - 373,
-fourth WD unit:	amino acids 387 - 415,
-fifth WD unit:	amino acids 427 - 455,
-sixth WD unit:	amino acids 467 - 492, and
-seventh WD unit:	amino acids 516 - 544.

C4

7. (Twice amended) A nucleic acid sequence coding for the human protein h-βTrCP according to Claim 1, characterized in that it consists of:

a) the DNA sequence SEQ ID No. 1;

b) a DNA sequence which hybridizes under strict conditions with the above sequence;

c) A DNA sequence which, due to the degeneracy of the genetic code, results from the sequences a) and b) above and codes for the human protein h-βTrCP; or

d) a mRNA and cDNA sequence corresponding to a), b), or c).

C5

27. (Amended) Antitumoral agents which consist of the peptide fragments of the h-βTrCP protein according to claim 6 and which have conserved both the WD units and the F-box.

37. (Amended) A method of identifying anti-HIV-1 antiviral agents, the method comprising the step of screening anti-HIV antiviral agent candidates using the h-βTrCP protein of Claim 1 to determine the capability of the anti-HIV antiviral agent candidates to inhibit the interaction between h-βTrCP protein and Vpu protein, wherein an anti-HIV antiviral agent candidate that inhibits binding between h-βTrCP protein and Vpu protein is identified as an anti-HIV-1 antiviral agent.